Reply of Government.—This is not feasible.

Subject No. 95.

Severity of punishment under the new Forest Regulation.

Mr. Nadig Sivappa of Sorab.

Summary of Representation.—The punishments to which offenders are liable under the new Forest Rules are very severe and the people are put to great loss. It is therefore prayed that the same may be modified and the scale of punishment adopted in the old Forest Rules enforced. All the forest products required by raiyats have been included under "Reserved".

Mr. Sivappa represented that (1) nearly every tree had been reserved and so firewood was hard to get. (2) Matti was the only tree available for agricultural implements. It should be removed from the list of reservations. (3) Seegé in kans and private holdings was not allowed to be removed without a permit from the Forester. Formerly the Shekdar used to grant *Rahadaris* (4) In Bombay the fee for grazing had been reduced to 2 annas; our rates were 4 to 8 annas. These should be reduced. (5) Punishments under the present law were excessive and included imprisonment. They should be reduced.

Reply of Government.—Shekdars will be authorized to grant permits to remove forest produce in Hiduvali lands. The question of reducing the number of classified trees will be considered. Matti will be included in the classified list. On other matters, nothing can be done.

Subject No. 96.

Prohibition of sale of dried trees in occupied Kans by Government.

Mr. Nadig Sivappa, Sorab Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Although dried trees and wood standing in occupied kans are the property of the occupant, they are sold by the Taluk authorities and the sale proceeds credited to Government. Orders for non-interference by the authorities in such cases are prayed for.

Reply of Government.—*Vide* Subject No. 95.

Subject No. 97.

Trees in the reserved list to be transferred to the classified list.

Mr. Y. Subba Rao, Sagar.

Summary of Representation.—Nandi, honne, matti, and hebbalsu were first added to the list of reserved trees. Jambe, jalari etc., were subsequently added to the said list. It is solicited that the latter kinds of trees may be removed from the reserved class and added on to the list of classified trees.

Reply of Government.—*Vide* Subject No. 95.

Subject No. 98.

Removal of tax on fuel from private holdings.

Mr. Linge Gauda of Nagavala, Mysore Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—Fuel taken to Mysore by raiyats from their private lands is taxed a license fee of 4 annas like the fuel brought from State Forests. The levy of such a tax for fuel brought from private lands is contrary to the standing orders of the Government. Distinct orders on the subject may be published in the local Gazette and thus the poor raiyats may be freed from molestation.

Reply of Government.—Removal of head loads of fuel does not require any license. As regards cart loads, there is some difficulty in distinguishing whether the fuel has been brought from District forests or private lands. Patels will be empowered to issue free licenses for fuel removed

from private lands and such licenses will be directed to be recognized by the Forest Department.

Subject No. 99.

Prohibition to the felling of young sandal trees.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao.

Summary of Representation—Sandal plants of very recent growth are being felled. This is no doubt attempted to be prohibited by orders passed from time to time. It is suggested that more stringent measures may be applied to prevent such felling and to allow only mature trees to be cut.

Reply of Government.—Only mature trees should be felled and the Forest Conservator is alive to the suggestion.

Subject No. 100.

Modification of rule *in re* the preservation of sandal trees on occupied lands.

Mr. Nadig Sivappa, Sorab Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The present rule regarding the preservation of sandal trees on occupied lands works great hardship upon occupants. If any of the trees are cut or injured, the occupants are made liable to pay the value of trees and also fine. The lands may be far away from the village and it is impossible for the land-holders to look after the sandal trees always. The trees may be injured from several causes for which occupants cannot fairly account. It is requested that the rule may be modified so as to relieve the occupants of the undue responsibility placed on them.

Reply of Government.—Noted. The responsibility of the occupants of lands is to a great extent necessary for the preservation of the sandal trees standing on their lands.

Subject No. 101.

The annoyance caused to Khatedars owing to the sandal trees on their lands.

Mr. Singalachar, Kunigal Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The annoyance caused to owners of lands on which sandal trees stand is great. When any injury occurs to the trees, the land-owners are held liable to punishment.

Reply of Government.—*Vide* Subject No. 100.

Subject No. 102.

Out of sale proceeds of sandalwood growing on hiduvali lands, a share to be given to raiyats.

Mr. Linge Gowda, Mysore Taluk.
„ C Veerappa, Bangalore Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—If a share out of the sale proceeds of sandalwood growing on hiduvali lands be paid to the raiyats they will be greatly encouraged to protect the growth of sandal trees on their lands.

Reply of Government. Noted.

Subject No. 103.

Prohibition of sowing sandal seeds in Hulbanni lands.

Mr. Venkatasamaiya, Chamrajnagar.

Summary of Representation.—The Forest Department is sowing sandal seeds in village kharab lands, *i.e.*, Hulbanni lands. Cattle and manure are very necessary to raiyats for agricultural purposes. If the Hulbanni lands are utilized for sandal plantation, there will be no grazing land for cattle. This causes loss both to the raiyat and Government. The Forest Department may be kindly ordered to give up sowing sandal seeds in Hulbanni lands.

Mr. Chickanna of Goribidnur said that a circular had been issued about 2 months ago to dibble sandal seeds in Hulbanni lands with the help of Shekdars.